

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAFAYETTE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
\$10 DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASHES ONLY. HENRY WILCOX, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Three lines one matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

1 square 1 day,	\$ 25
do do 2 "	50
do do 3 "	75
do do 4 "	1 00
do do 5 "	1 25
do do 6 "	1 50
do do 7 "	1 75
do do 8 "	2 00
do do 9 "	2 25
do do 10 "	2 50
do do 11 "	2 75
do do 12 "	3 00
do do 13 "	3 25
do do 14 "	3 50
do do 15 "	3 75
do do 16 "	4 00
do do 17 "	4 25
do do 18 "	4 50
do do 19 "	4 75
do do 20 "	5 00
do do 21 "	5 25
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do do 23 "	5 75
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do do 31 "	7 75
do do 32 "	8 00
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do do 34 "	8 50
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do do 91 "	22 75
do do 92 "	23 00
do do 93 "	23 25
do do 94 "	23 50
do do 95 "	23 75
do do 96 "	24 00
do do 97 "	24 25
do do 98 "	24 50
do do 99 "	24 75
do do 100 "	25 00

Carriage in "Business Directory" \$1.50 per year each
for 30 lines, \$1.00 per year for each additional line.
Special Notice, (double and kept in) having pre-
cedence of ordinary advertisements, 50 percent advance
on ordinary rates.
Notions of Science, Chemistry, Society, Fire Compa-
ny, &c., &c., all prices.
Advertisements not accompanied with directions will
be sent to the office, and accepted for publication.
All advertisements must be paid for in ad-
vance. This rule will not be varied from.
The following bills collectible on account of
advertisements: J. A. DENELL, J. A. DENELL, J. A. DENELL.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Wholesale and Retail Bookstore and Stationer, Lay-
man's block, east side of street, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon. Office at Dr. Cole's Hotel, Store,
residence, two doors south of the Baptist Church.

D. L. JOHNSON.
Physician. Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the
Bank, Janesville, Wis.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON.
Grocers and Provision Dealers. Office at Dr. Cole's Hotel, Store,
residence, two doors south of the Baptist Church.

JOHN WINANS.
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office at Dr. Cole's Hotel, Store,
residence, two doors south of the Baptist Church.

WILLARD BURLINGAME.
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner.
Office at Dr. Cole's Hotel, Store, residence, two doors south of the Baptist Church.

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First Great Arrival

BY

SPRING GOODS!

BY

RIORDAN & LEECH.

NOTWITHSTANDING that other merchants are
claiming the first arrivals of the season, it is a
well known fact that our

NEW STOCK

has been exhibited to the people

Several Days in Advance

In cloth and silk.

Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, &c.

Ladies Cloakings

of every shade and color. A large lot of

PARASOLS

bought at auction, which will be sold at correspond-
ingly low prices.

RENTS FURNISHING GOODS!

consisting of three ply Linen Collars, Neck Ties, &c.
A beautiful line of French, English and American

Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings

suitable for the present season. An entire stock of

DOMESTICS,

consisting of

Blended and Brown Sheetings and

Shirtings, Pillow Case Goods,
Shirtings, Stripes, Denims,
Tickings, Cottons, &c., &c.

all of which have been purchased since the late decline
in cotton goods and will be sold at correspondingly
low prices.

of any other store in town, and our Buyer having had

THE FIRST SELECTION

of the New York markets, we are enabled to offer the

Choicest Variety of Goods

to be found in any city in the west.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Beautiful Plain and striped Muslins, Broche Mu-
slins, Striped Broche, Broche Poplins,
Chapel Plaid, Printed Broche, Black and White
Cherrie, Silk, Vandyke, Union, New
Styles of Challis, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES!

English Thread Laces, Black
Broche Laces, Marlin Edging and
Inserts, Laid Laces, &c., &c.
Finest Laces, &c., &c.

SWISS

Muslins, Jacquets, Cambrics, Brillants, &c.

SPRING CLOAKS,

Boots and Shoes,

CROCKERY!

It is unnecessary to enumerate our extensive stock,
we solicit

AN EXAMINATION

of our assortment of goods, and are quite certain they
will be found to be of the highest quality, and
at the lowest prices.

DRY GOODS,

Carpets, Oil Cloths

CROCKERY

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Black Silks,

Plain and figured. Beautiful double faced

Figured Silks,

all colors and qualities.

POUR DESOIS,

all colors.

BROCADE MOZAMBIQUES,

Check Moirais, Challis, Lawns,

and every thing else in the

DRESS GOODS LINE

to please the most fastidious, and at prices that

DEFT COMPETITION.

LADIES CLOTHS,

all colors, qualities and prices.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, CLOTHS,

LACE POINTS.

Shawls, &c., &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES,

at astonishing low prices.

Stocks,

Shirtings, Ribbons,

Parasols,

Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.

Brondcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets,

all widths.

OIL CLOTHS,

all widths.

CROCKERY,

by the piece, set or package, all of which will be sold
at the

Lowest Possible Prices

for cash.

Thankful for past favors, all are invited to call.

at the

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!

The following are the names of the new music
received at the

General Promotions March.

Scattering Polka.

The Polka.

The Captain's Last Words.

Stand Up for Uncle Sam My Boy.

The Young Man.

Nellie Lost and Found.

Oh, How I Love Myself.

NEW GOODS!

AT

WHEELLOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of

CROCKERY.

consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,

the best in the New York markets, and latest styles.

Full stock of

STONE CHINA, COLORED WARE, & C. WARE, ENAMEL WARE, & C.

PAINTED WARE, YELLOW AND ROSEHURST WARE, & C.

Also, a fine assortment of

FRENCH CHINA WARE,

The Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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First Great Arrival

SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH.

NOTWITHSTANDING that other merchants are

claiming the first arrivals of the season, it is a

well known fact that our

NEW STOCK

has been exhibited to the people

Several Days in Advance

in cloth and silk.

Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, &c.

Ladies Cloakings

of every shade and color. A large lot of

PARASOLS

bought at auction, which will be sold at correspondingly

low prices.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!

consisting of three ply Linen Collars, Neck Ties, &c.

A beautiful line of French, English and American

Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings

suitable for the present season. An entire stock of

DOMESTICS

consisting of

Bleached and Brown Sheetings and

Shirtings, Pillow Case Goods, &c.

Shirtings, Stripes, &c.

Pickings, Cottonades, &c.

all of which have been purchased since the late decline

in cotton goods and will be sold at correspondingly

low prices.

THE FIRST SELECTION

of the New York markets, we are enabled to offer the

Choice Variety of Goods

to be found in any city in the west.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Beautiful Plain and striped. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102.

Chenille, Striped, No. 103. No. 104. No. 105.

Chenille, Striped, No. 106. No. 107. No. 108.

Chenille, Striped, No. 109. No. 110. No. 111.

Chenille, Striped, No. 112. No. 113. No. 114.

Chenille, Striped, No. 115. No. 116. No. 117.

Chenille, Striped, No. 118. No. 119. No. 120.

Chenille, Striped, No. 121. No. 122. No. 123.

Chenille, Striped, No. 124. No. 125. No. 126.

Chenille, Striped, No. 127. No. 128. No. 129.

Chenille, Striped, No. 130. No. 131. No. 132.

Chenille, Striped, No. 133. No. 134. No. 135.

Chenille, Striped, No. 136. No. 137. No. 138.

Chenille, Striped, No. 139. No. 140. No. 141.

Chenille, Striped, No. 142. No. 143. No. 144.

Chenille, Striped, No. 145. No. 146. No. 147.

Chenille, Striped, No. 148. No. 149. No. 150.

Chenille, Striped, No. 151. No. 152. No. 153.

Chenille, Striped, No. 154. No. 155. No. 156.

Chenille, Striped, No. 157. No. 158. No. 159.

Chenille, Striped, No. 160. No. 161. No. 162.

Chenille, Striped, No. 163. No. 164. No. 165.

Chenille, Striped, No. 166. No. 167. No. 168.

Chenille, Striped, No. 169. No. 170. No. 171.

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Chenille, Striped, No. 184. No. 185. No. 186.

Chenille, Striped, No. 187. No. 188. No. 189.

Chenille, Striped, No. 190. No. 191. No. 192.

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Chenille, Striped, No. 196. No. 197. No. 198.

Chenille, Striped, No. 199. No. 200. No. 201.

Chenille, Striped, No. 202. No. 203. No. 204.

Chenille, Striped, No. 205. No. 206. No. 207.

Chenille, Striped, No. 208. No. 209. No. 210.

Chenille, Striped, No. 211. No. 212. No. 213.

Chenille, Striped, No. 214. No. 215. No. 216.

Chenille, Striped, No. 217. No. 218. No. 219.

NEW GOODS!

WHEELLOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of

CROCKERY.

consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,

the best in the New York market, and latest styles.

Also, a fine assortment of

FRENCH CHINA WARE,

Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A large

assortment of

GLASSWARE,

Pressed and Out, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

Kerosene Lamps

will be sold very low.

HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c.

KEROSENE LANTERNS,

something new & cheap.

OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS.

good choice.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c.

Also assortment of

Looking Glasses,

TRA TRAYS, CASTORS AND ORNATE, TABLE

CUTLERY, DESK KNIVES, RUBBER HAND-

LES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND

SPOONS, RUBBER SPOONSTICKS, &c.

These goods were bought very low of Importers and

Manufacturers only, and will

be sold cheap.

Call and see if these things are not so.

WHEELLOCK'S,

MAIN STREET, JANEVILLE, WIS.

October 7th, 1861.

THE OLD SHOP

UNDER

A New Administration.

THE firm of Henning & Thomas having been dissolved,

the author will continue the business at

the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

maintain the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and

superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of work, from the

best quality of

Children's and Ladies' Shoes

to the heaviest article of

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be equalled by any dealer in the

city.

The Manufacturing Department

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present

stock of goods will be sold at the lowest possible

prices.

WHEELLOCK'S,

MAIN STREET, JANEVILLE, WIS.

October 7th, 1861.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

IMPERIAL WINE

BITTERS,

ARE made from a pure seed manufactured in

France, and are sold in bottles of 50 and 100

each. Also, in bottles of 50 and 100 each.

Also, in bottles of 50 and 100 each.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

A Plea for Radicals.

Whatever may be said about the success

of our military operations, it cannot be

denied that they have been controlled by what

are termed in partisan phrase, the con-

servatives; and no President has ever

acted more independently of his official

advisers. If any radicals, as they are called,

in the cabinet or in congress have

sought to interfere with the war policy or

with military operations, they have not

succeeded. Even in that case in which a

reckless press persists in accusing the

Secretary of War of withholding McDowell's

corps from reinforcing McClellan, it is now

known that Secretary Stanton had ordered

it to move for that purpose, and the order

was countermanded by the President; and

the President has declared publicly that he

had given McClellan all the reinforcements

he could.

The Yorktown route to Richmond, which

divided the army of the Potomac, was chosen

by McClellan, whose conservative in-

clinations no one will dispute. The with-

drawal from James river was by order of

Gen. Halleck, whose conservatism is un-

questionable. The assignment of General

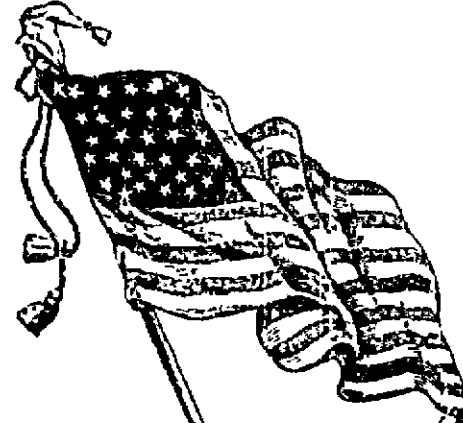
Pope to the command of the army of Vir-

ginia was solely the act of the President,

and was to support a successful general

of supposed radical tendencies. When

generals have manifested any tendency



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the free but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR SENATOR,
WOL A. LAWRENCE.

County Ticket.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
REUBEN T. PEMBER, of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

TREASURER,
C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.

CLERK OF THE BOARD,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

SURVEYOR,
S. D. LOCKE, of Janesville.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.

WM. A. NORTON, of Coates.

(Special to the Daily Gazette.)

Chicago, Sept. 19—3:30 P. M.

Look for the best news from the Potomac,

tonight! ELDREDGE.

The Battle on the Potomac.

After Jackson had captured Harper's Ferry he recrossed the Potomac and joined Lee on Tuesday afternoon and a battle occurred near Sharpsburg that evening, in which the rebels were driven half a mile. Wednesday morning, at daylight the battle was resumed and continued till 5 o'clock P. M. The enemy's positions were all carried, with a single exception. Our loss is estimated at 10,000; that of the rebels about the same. No fighting occurred yesterday, but the battle was to have been resumed this morning.

Our afternoon dispatches fully confirm the accounts of the success of our arms on Wednesday. To day the battle was renewed, with what success we do not yet certainly know, but a special from Chicago tells us to "look for the best news from the Potomac." We hope Gen. McClellan has received large reinforcements from Washington and Pennsylvania, and that he and his brave army have at last won a decisive victory.

The same newspapers that speak derogatory of West Point take pains to prove that the rebel military management is greatly superior to ours. Has it ever occurred to these wisemen that the ablest generals in the rebel army are West Pointers? Jeff Davis, A. Sydney Johnston, Generals Lee, Beauregard, Buckner, Bragg, Magruder, Kirby Smith, "Stonewall" Jackson, Iwells, Longstreet, Lovell, Hardee, and all their leading generals, graduated at West Point. It is in these men that the rebels find their strength, and without them the rebellion would not last a week.—Chicago Journal.

The fact here conceded that West Point has furnished so many traitors to their country must convince the most skeptical that there is something wrong in its organization. Military knowledge and a scientific education, such as ought to be obtained at a military academy like West Point, is of itself valuable to an officer, but other things were and are taught there which more than counterbalance all its benefits. It fosters a military and political aristocracy inimical to a free government. Many of the West Point officers nominally on our side have shown that they had much sympathy with the rebels, and have hesitated long before they would hunt the rebels at all. By their delays and their evident want of heart in the war they have in all our departments thrown so many obstacles in the way of a prompt advance of our armies, as to have been the cause of disaster, loss of life and the means of the nation to an incalculable degree. They have been a costly investment for this government, and the nation will not act according to ideas of practical good sense if it does not abolish West Point.

Another strong objection to such an institution is that it founds a class in the country which in time of war has immense power by commanding the armies. Such exclusive classes of men always seek to obtain more and more power, especially by combining to keep all from high positions, unless they belong to their order. This is seen in the general contempt with which they treat all volunteer officers and soldiers. Many of them would rather see our armies defeated than have them victorious under the leadership of officers who have sprung from the common walks of life. This is the feeling which animates them as a class.

There are exceptions, of course, as there are exceptions to all rules. The nation would not die for the want of military leaders, if West Point no longer existed. Washington, with all the leaders of the revolution, had no early military education.—Jackson and Scott are instances of an undoubted military ability without the aid of an exclusively military education. The great danger is not that there will be no military leaders without an institution to educate such men, but that the people will become dependent upon an order or class in times of danger, and thus lose the control of their own affairs, and finally their liberties.

The way for the nation to emancipate it

self from dependence upon West Point is to foster the military spirit in the great mass of the people, promote from the ranks, and by patronizing institutions of learning which teach the sciences necessary to a military education.

The Siege of Fort Ridgely.

The following is a letter written by Mrs. M. A. Hern, daughter of Mrs. Hamilton, of this city. She was an inmate of Fort Ridgely, Minn., while it was besieged by the Indians:

West St. Paul, Sept. 11, 1862.
Dear Mother, Brothers and Sisters: We have got away from Fort Ridgely and the red-skins. I hope we are safe here. I wish I could express all I have felt and suffered within the past month, but it would be impossible to do so verbally, and much more impossible to do it with pen and ink.

Monday morning, the 18th of August, the people from the Agency, or Redwood, (12 miles from Ridgely) began to flock in to the fort for protection from the Indians. Some of the first who came to the fort were wounded by the balls from the rascals' guns. Capt. Marsh, who was then commander of the fort, took 45 men and started after the Indians; but alas! he never returned, and but 23 out of the 45 have yet returned, or ever will. Some of the men who were killed that day have been very kind friends to us, and I was sorry to know of their death. That same Monday I heard that David had arrived in this state, and as he did not get to the fort for nearly two weeks, I believed him to be killed by the bloodhounds.

The fort was attacked Wednesday, the 20th of August, but they were repulsed by the cannon and shells. The muskets also told well against them. They made their boldest and last attack on Friday, the 22d of August, and were again driven back. The women and children were all up stairs in the stone barracks, and had to sit down under the windows so as to avoid the bullets that came flying into the windows; and oh! the horrible sound of their poisoned arrows, as they whizzed through the air. We lost five men killed at the fort in the two engagements, besides several wounded. Our side had to throw shells and set fire to the sutler's store, the large barn, and all the outbuildings, as the Indians would hide in them and fire at us. It was nice to see the red rascals' confusion when the barn was being shelled. Some of them jumped nearer heaven than they ever will be again, and came down in a manner they richly deserved.

At the first outbreak there were only about 60 men at the post, and those not all armed; but they sent a dispatch down after a company, and they arrived the Tuesday night before we were attacked. How thankful we were to see them. Thursday, the 28th of Aug., the 6th regiment Minnesota volunteers arrived.

We left Fort Ridgely last Saturday, the 6th of September, and arrived here Tuesday, the 9th. We have got a house to live in on the west side of the river at St. Paul. My daughter Ella is very sick, and has been for three weeks. Her sickness was caused by the filthiness of so many being huddled together during the storming of the fort. There were about five hundred women and children at the fort, mostly Germans. I shall never forget the disorder of that time. You cannot imagine the unpleasantness of such dirtiness as we then had to endure. I am afraid my poor little Ella will never get well. She is very much emaciated, and does not seem to get any better; but I am glad the savages have not got my little pal.

You cannot imagine the horrors of this Indian war. Some of those men who left the fort the first time, with Capt. Marsh, had wives at the fort. One Mr. Bell, who was killed, left a wife and seven children, the oldest but fifteen, and very destitute. Another who was killed, McAllister, left a wife and two children at the fort, and there were more who had families, but not at the fort. Captain Marsh, Orderly Sergeant Trescott and Moses Park were brave and good men, with many others. The last two were men of families. It was painful to see the women and children coming in tomsawked and shot, some in the back, others in the legs or arms, and some in the body. Many have lost father, mother, sisters and brothers, husband or wife. Some came in whom the Indians had left for dead, who had not had a mouthful for six days. There was one family of six little children whom the people brought in, who had their father and mother both killed by the scamps. There was a woman who had a ball in the back of her head, another in her shoulder, also a cross on her forehead gave by a tomsawck. It was the first one to give her something to eat; he had had nothing for six days. There was another who had two children burned up, and was badly burned herself, and the infant she had with her was burned, too. But there were too many cases of sorrow to mention every one. Nearly all had lost some near and dear friend or relative. Oh, the homes that are made desolate in this northern country! Who can describe this?

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McClellan's headquarters are at Sharpsburg. Surgeon General Smith dispatched a special train to Hagerstown to attend our wounded. The number wounded in McClellan's recent battle is very large; most of them will probably be brought into Pennsylvania. The rebel prisoners taken have been sent to Ft. Delaware.

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Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
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With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR SENATOR,
WM. A. LAWRENCE.
County Ticket.
FOR SHERIFF,
REUBEN T. PEMBER, of Johnsonville.
CLERK OF THE COURT,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.
REGISTER OF DEEDS,
C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.
TREASURER,
S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.
DIST. CT. ATTORNEY,
JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.
CLERK OF THE BOARD,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.
STREETWORK,
S. D. LOCKE, of Johnsonville.
CORONER,
S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.
SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
WM. A. NORTON, of Coatesville.

(Special to the Daily Gazette.)
Chicago, Sept. 19—3:30 P. M.
Look for the best news from the Potomac to-night!

The Battles on the Potomac.

After Jackson had captured Harper's Ferry he recrossed the Potomac and joined Lee on Tuesday afternoon and a battle occurred near Sharpsburg that evening, in which the rebels were driven half a mile. Wednesday morning, at daylight the battle was resumed and continued till 5 o'clock P. M. The enemy's positions were only carried, with a single exception. Our loss is estimated at 10,000; that of the rebels about the same. No fighting occurred yesterday, but the battle was to have been resumed this morning.

Our afternoon dispatches fully confirm the accounts of the success of our arms on Wednesday. To day the battle was renewed, with what success we do not yet certainly know, but a special from Chicago tells us to "look for the best news from the Potomac." We hope Gen. McClellan has received large reinforcements from Washington and Pennsylvania, and that he and his brave army have at last won a decisive victory.

The same newspapers that speak derogatory of West Point take pains to prove that the rebel military management is greatly superior to ours. Has it ever occurred to these wisacres that the ablest generals in the rebel army are West Pointers? Jeff Davis, A. Sydney Johnston, Generals Lee, Beauregard, Buckner, Bragg, Magruder, Kirby Smith, "Stonewall" Jackson, Ewell, Longstreet, Lovell, Hardee, and all their leading generals, graduated at West Point. It is in these men that the rebels find their strength, and without them the rebellion would not last a week.—Chicago Journal.

The fact here conceded that West Point has furnished so many traitors to their country must convince the most skeptical that there is something wrong in its organization. Military knowledge and a scientific education, such as ought to be obtained at a military academy like West Point, is of itself valuable to an officer, but other things were and are taught there which more than counterbalances all its benefits. It fosters a military and political aristocracy inimical to a free government. Many of the West Point officers nominally on our side have shown that they had much sympathy with the rebels, and have hesitated long before they would hunt the rebels at all. By their delays and their evident want of heart in the war they have in all our departments thrown so many obstacles in the way of a prompt advance of our armies, as to have been the cause of disaster, loss of life and the means of the nation to an incalculable degree. They have been a costly investment for this government, and the nation will not act according to ideas of practical good sense if it does not abolish West Point.

Another strong objection to such an institution is that it founds a class in the country which in time of war has immense power by commanding the armies. Such exclusive classes of men always seek to obtain more and more power, especially by combining to keep all from high positions, unless they belong to their order. This is seen in the general contempt with which they treat all volunteer officers and soldiers.

Many of them would rather see our armies defeated than have them victorious under the leadership of officers who have sprung from the common walks of life. This is the feeling which animates them as a class. There are exceptions, of course, as there are to all rules. The nation would not die for the want of military leaders, if West Point no longer existed. Washington, with all the leaders of the revolution, had no early military education.—Jackson and Scott are instances of undoubted military ability without the aid of an exclusively military education. The great danger is not that there will be no military leaders without an institution to educate such men, but that the people will become dependent upon an order or class in times of danger, and thus lose the control of their own affairs, and finally their liberties.

The way for the nation to emancipate it

self from dependence upon West Point is to foster the military spirit in the great mass of the people, promote from the ranks, and by patronizing institutions of learning which teach the sciences necessary to a military education.

The Siege of Fort Ridgely.

The following is a letter written by Mrs. M. A. HERN, daughter of Mrs. Hamilton, of this city. She was an inmate of Fort Ridgely, Minn., while it was besieged by the Indians:

WEST ST. PAUL, Sept. 11, 1862.
DEAR MOTHER, BROTHERS AND SISTERS: We have got away from Fort Ridgely and the redskins. I hope we are safe here. I wish I could express all I have felt and suffered within the past month, but it would be impossible to do so verbally, and much more impossible to do it with pen and ink. Monday morning, the 18th of August, the people from the Agency, or Redwood, (12 miles from Ridgely), began to flock in to the fort for protection from the Indians. Some of the first who came to the fort were wounded by the balls from the rascals' guns. Capt. Marsh, who was then commander of the fort, took 45 men and started after the Indians; but alas! he never returned, and but 23 out of the 45 have yet returned, or ever will. Some of the men who were killed that day have been very kind friends to us, and I was sorry to know of their death. That same Monday I heard that David had arrived in this state, and as he did not get to the fort for nearly two weeks, I believed him to be killed by the bloodhounds.

The fort was attacked Wednesday, the 20th of August, but they were repulsed by the cannon and shells. The muskets also told well against them. They made their boldest and last attack on Friday, the 22d of August, and were again driven back. The women and children were all up stairs in the stone barracks, and had to sit down under the windows so as to avoid the bullets that came flying into the windows; and oh! the horrible sound of their poisoned arrows, as they whizzed through the air. We lost five men killed at the fort in the two engagements, besides several wounded. Our side had to throw shells and set fire to the sutler's store, the large barn, and all the outbuildings, as the Indians would hide in them and fire at us. It was nice to see the red rascals' confusion when the barn was being shelled. Some of them jumped nearer heaven than they ever will be again, and came down in a manner they richly deserved.

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Gen. Rosecrans was in Corinth yesterday, and his division is not far from here. His sick and disabled soldiers have already arrived in town. We believe Gen. Buell to be at Nashville, or near there with his entire army.
Yesterday a deserter from Gen. Price's army was brought into Corinth. He states that Price has a force of about 40,000 men, and that he does not intend to attack us, but to destroy our railroads, cut our supplies, and leave us at our mercy. The guerrilla bands leading west to the Mississippi have recently been heavily reinforced, probably in anticipation of an attempt of this kind.

Several thousand troops have been recently withdrawn from this vicinity and sent to Kentucky. We feel confident, however, that we have enough men left to repel any force the rebels are able to send against us.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.
A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, under date of Sept. 18, states that the rebels in possession of Harper's Ferry are stated in precise numbers at 11,553, and 47 pieces of artillery, besides some that were so badly injured as not to be worth counting. Among our loss in generals is Gen. Jos. K. F. Mansfield of the regular army, who has been in service since 1822. He is brother to Hon. E. D. Mansfield of Ohio, present commissioner of statistics, and former editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. He was mortally wounded in the field and has since died. His body is in charge of Eli Thayer to be sent home to Cincinnati.

Gen. Harshbarger was also wounded, but not fatally it is hoped. He is from Michigan and is a major in the regular army, and very favorably known last year in Western Virginia, where he served as chief of staff to Rosecrans, displayed conspicuous gallantry at Carnifax Ferry, as well as throughout the campaign.

Though yesterday's action is regarded as a brilliant success, it is unofficially stated here that while the right and center gained ground, towards the evening our left was forced back a short distance.
An armed reconnaissance to day developed the fact already given by despatches, that no considerable force of rebels remain in Virginia. Even Gen. Hood's brigade, referred to recently as remaining on the south side of the Potomac, has been sent forward to reinforce Lee.

SEPT. 17TH.—This has been the most eventful day in the history of the rebellion. A battle has taken place, in which the army of the Potomac is again victorious. It has exceeded in extent any battle heretofore fought on this continent. At dawn the battle was renewed on the center and right by Hooker and Sumner, who after a sharp contest of two hours, drove the enemy back, and then, after a short and bloody struggle, regained most of the ground. At this time Hooker received a shot in the ankle, and was carried from the field. The command of the troops now fell on Sumner, and he determined to take the lost ground, and ordered his troops to advance, driving the rebels before them with great slaughter. They not only retook the lost ground, but drove the rebels a quarter of a mile back, and then, after a short and bloody struggle, they broke through the lungs and died soon after.

During this time Gen. Burnside and Porter had not been idle. They drove the rebels from the line of the Antietam Creek, on the main road to Sharpsburg, and built a bridge, the old one having been destroyed, and occupied the opposite bank.
The loss here is considerable. Our troops now hold both banks of the creek.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—10 P. M.
The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, just returned from the field to Frederick, telegraphs the following: I was on Maryland Heights, and saw the army of the Potomac in possession of his position, reports of his evacuation to the contrary notwithstanding. His pickets stood down as far as Sandy Hook.

We had the biggest fight of all yesterday, and a big victory for us. There has been little or no firing to-day. The line of battle yesterday extended over a front of eight miles. Jackson, holding the enemy's left, was driven to the river, and the Potomac is too deep for him to ford.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.
Correspondents from Harper's Ferry assign a date that position to Col. Thomas Ford of the 32d Ohio, late public printer, former lieutenant governor of Ohio, and best known for his anti-slavery speech in the Philadelphia Know-Nothing convention in 1856.
They say he abandoned Maryland Heights against Col. Miles' positive orders, and when there was no occasion or necessity for it. The Heights were defended by Capt. McGrath's battery, composed of two Cap-

tain Dahlgren guns, one 50-pound rifled gun, and two Napoleon howitzers. Supporting this battery was Col. Ford's brigade, composed of his own regiment, 32d Ohio battalion, late Maryland home brigade, and some Rhode Island and Maryland cavalry, and during the progress of the fight more troops were sent up.
All familiar with the locality know that the Maryland Heights commanded the whole position. Eye witnesses declare they were perfectly able to hold the Heights.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.
E. F. Harding was re-elected United States senator by the Oregon legislature, on the 12th, after thirty ballots. The last vote stood Harding 28; George A. Williams 23. Harding is a Union democrat.
The citizens in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, have contributed \$5,000 to the national sanitary fund.
A dispatch dated Ruby Valley, Utah, September 15th, says 23 emigrants were murdered by the Indians, near Gravelly Ford, Humboldt river. Col. Connor will dispatch a company of cavalry to-morrow, to ascertain the facts, if possible, and chastise the Indians.
The first arrest for uttering treasonable language, in California, was made yesterday, at Buena Vista. One Major Makay, refusing to take the oath of allegiance, was committed to prison.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.
Paroled prisoners from Richmond say that troops continued to arrive from the south, and are sent hence as fast as possible. This is corroborated by other sources, leaving no doubt of the fact that the rebels are concentrating a large force in the Shenandoah valley, with a central military department at Winchester, which is strongly fortified.
Brig. Gen. D. Tyler is ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Wright at Cincinnati. Gen. Nelson Taylor is ordered to report to Gen. McClellan.

New York, Sept. 19.

The Times has the following: .
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 9 P. M.
A force consisting of artillery, infantry and cavalry, under command of Lt. Col. Kilpatrick, left Sigel's headquarters yesterday morning on a reconnaissance towards Leesburg. On arriving at Goose creek the passage of that stream was disputed by a squadron of rebel cavalry, who, however, were soon put to flight by our artillery. Our force then proceeded to Leesburg, where it placed every found occupied by one regiment of rebel infantry, and a battalion of cavalry. After a short engagement the enemy were driven out of the town with considerable loss. Our loss was slight.
We captured the regimental flag of the enemy, and a number of prisoners and guns. The 10th New York regiment behaved with great gallantry, driving the enemy through the town at the point of the bayonet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.
Some rebel prisoners captured by our troops near Leesburg, were brought to this place yesterday. They say the rebels were under Hood, lately stationed at Leesburg, left that place Monday morning for Williamsport to reinforce Longstreet. The prisoners were unable to accompany their regiments on the march to Williamsport, on account of exhaustion. Hood's force was about 5,000 men.

The following are among the casualties in the army of the Potomac: Sedgwick, wounded severely, shoulder, wrist and leg; Rodman, mortally wounded; Richardson, wounded in the shoulder severely; Davis, slightly; Meagher, killed; Major W. S. Seiwright, of Sedgwick's staff, badly, severely; Lt. Dick, 4d Wisconsin; Capt. Whitman, 3d Wis.; Capt. Stephenson, 4d Wis.; Lt. J. H. Marston, 6th Wis.; Lt. Shepard, 3d Wis.

[Capt. Geo. J. Whitman, commanded company H, and resided at Darlington, La Fayette county. Probably the Capt. Stephenson mentioned, is: Lieut. G. W. Stevenson, 1st lieutenant of the same company. Lieut. Shepard resided at Neenah.]—Eves. Gazette.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

The body of Col. Miles arrived here to-day. The bodies of Col. Childs, 4th Pa. cavalry, Col. Coolman, 11th Ohio, also arrived here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.
At a meeting of the sanitary commission to-day, the secretary reported that previous to yesterday, five wagons and a railroad car, loaded with supplies had been sent by the commission to and beyond Frederick, with six surgeons and inspectors of the commission, master H. S. Gaskner, U. S. volunteer military storekeeper, and Chas. Weston, of the ordinance department. It is ordered by the war department that the medical purveyors be required to give bonds in the sum of \$7,500.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.
The St. Paul Pioneer & Democrat of the 16th contains a letter from Little Crow, chief of the Sioux, to Col. Sibley, in which he says he wants to know what way they can make peace for his people. He says that the white prisoners in his possession are treated as well as their own people. Letters from Sioux chiefs Wabashaw and Topie are of friendly character, denouncing Little Crow as the cause of the trouble. It is evident the Sioux are much divided and quarreling among themselves. Col. Sibley requests Little Crow to give up the prisoners first, and tell Wabashaw and Topie he will meet them and their friends in open day, and adds:

"I am powerful enough to crush all who may oppose my will, and to punish those who have washed their hands in innocent blood."

The Pioneer of the 17th says: The Chipewa embassy have returned and settled successfully all questions of dispute. They left the Indians in a more cordial and friendly state of mind than has existed for many years. Nearly all the chiefs were present and signed a treaty of perpetual friendship at Crow Wing, on the 15th inst. Hope in the day promises to disperse his men.

BEAUFORT, Sept. 19.
At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the brick building corner Water and Norton streets, used as a grain drying house. The fire spread rapidly to Evans' & Starling's elevators, which, with their contents, were destroyed. The fire then crossed Norton street communicating to Bell's foundry, Klein's and Dobson's pump and block factory, and a number of tenement houses, all of which were burned. Crossing the canal the fire spread to Evans' office and warehouse. In the warehouse were stored between 2,000 and 3,000 barrels of whiskey and high wines, owned by Wm. Williamson, the largest portion of which were in the hands of a retailer. Another of our correspondents, writing from Frederick City yesterday, says that the fight of Saturday was principally with artillery.

It commenced just outside of the city, and continued until the enemy were driven over the mountains before 8 o'clock in the evening. Five hundred rebels were captured and brought to Frederick. We lost few in killed and wounded, but the rebels are believed to have suffered severely.
Among the rebels, visitors to Frederick, was Extra Billy Smith, who, with Lee and

Jackson, was there as late as the evening of Friday, leaving before our advance entered the city. Lee had been wounded and driven away in an ambulance.
Rebel money had already fallen to such a low value that it was not worth more than a third as much as treasury notes.
It was looked by many who saw the rebel army in Maryland, that the district privateers would be empty, provided which they were waiting for a return of the war. This news was brought by an officer accompanying the body of a New York colonel, and is reliable.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 19.
The great battle was resumed this morning at Sharpsburg. Heavy cannonading is now heard at Hagerstown. No particulars yet received.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.
A gentleman who left the battle-field at 9 o'clock Wednesday night confirms the statement of the reports of the associated press at headquarters in every particular. He says that our forces occupied the position chosen by the enemy at the commencement of the battle, and that the rebels were driven back a mile and a half at all points except on our extreme right, which they still held at the close of the day. Our informant was all day within 100 yards of McClellan, and says that the results of the day were regarded by him and his staff as a glorious victory, though not a final one. There was no faltering at any point of the line of our whole army.

Our soldiers were reluctant at the result of the previous day's fight, and McClellan was in the highest spirits. The opinion of McClellan and those around him was that the final result would depend on who got reinforcements first. Our informant says that nothing had been heard on the field of the capture of Longstreet or killing of Hill, and that there is no truth in either report. Twenty thousand more reinforcements were expected to reach the field yesterday from Harrisburg. Our informant thinks the loss of the rebels is fully equal to that of the army. The general intelligence is one of our most respected and intelligent citizens, and says that while the battle of Wednesday was not a decisive one, it was a contest, in which all the advantages were with McClellan, who occupied the field of battle at the close of the day.

New York, Sept. 19.

Flour steady, with moderate export and home trade; sales 5,035,25 super western, 5,404,570 common to medium extra western. Wheat firm; export demand poor. 1,394,161, 1,174,200 super Iowa, 1,241,184 Milwaukee club, 1,141,200 super Iowa, 1,241,184, 1,27 super Michigan.

The Battle of South Mountain, Md.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.
The news from the Upper Potomac region, a great measure of the city from a feeling of insecurity which has prevailed in it ever since the army fell back from Centerville behind the Potomac intrenchments. As dispatch after dispatch announcing that the victory was more and more decisive arrived, the city was quickly joyful over the good news.

The question remained, first, whether Col. Miles had been able to maintain his position at Harper's Ferry, and whether any considerable portion of the army of invasion which had been allowed to cross the Potomac would be enabled to recross it. It is hoped that the army which has been routed and demoralized, will never be allowed a moment's rest to reorganize and recuperate, but will be followed remorselessly until not a regiment remains entire, and not a guerrilla party infests any part of Virginia. "On to Richmond!" is a cry in which all may join now, without fear of reprisal. Richmond is considered the true point at which to direct the retreating army, which had been allowed to cross the Potomac, unless our information as to the condition of the rebel camp be false, can take it, and make J. B. Davis and his congress skedaddle.

Your correspondents with the advance of General McClellan's army, who forward the annexed list of killed and wounded in the battle of South Mountain, fought on Sunday by Gen. Burnside, Reno and Hooker, send the following brief summary of the news:

Gen. Reno was killed while reconnoitering in the woods to the left of our batteries. A rebel sharpshooter shot him dead instantly.

Gen. Garland, who was in command of a North Carolina Brigade, was instantly killed by one of our shells, which struck him on the head.
The rebels were driven at every assault, and a complete victory was gained.
Our loss was computed to be from 1,100 to 1,200 in killed and wounded; the enemy's is thought to be much greater, and thousands of their men have been taken prisoners. Within a space of four rods over twenty dead rebels were counted.

Hospitals were made of the Lutheran, German Reformed, Methodist and Protestant Methodist Churches in Middletown, which is about three miles from South Mountain, where the battle was fought.
The 30th and 11th Ohio regiments captured 130 prisoners. The 23d and 12th Ohio regiments 100 more.

The enemy were behind a stone wall, upon which our men charged, and, springing over, captured their hidden foes, all of them laying down their arms and surrendering themselves prisoners.
Of the Harper's Ferry fight on Saturday we have the following particulars:

Col. Miles was attacked on all sides.—The morning was occupied with artillery fighting and skirmishing.
The enemy attempted to attack our forces and to capture our guns. They were repulsed again and again, and suffered terribly, but at length charged in such overwhelming numbers that our men spitted their guns upon the heights and rolled them down the mountain.

The enemy attempted to plant their cannon upon the same hill, but were unable to do so, being in range of our artillery on the other side of the river.
Their loss is thought to be very great, ours is about 150 in killed and wounded.

Passengers by the stage from Frederick, which left at 8 o'clock this morning, say that 5,000 prisoners, taken by our troops, mostly at South Mountain, had arrived there.

Your correspondent says that there seems to be little doubt that a considerable part of the rebel army remained beyond the Potomac, and that it is probable that a reinforcement of its own is not known.
All day on Saturday commanding in the distance was heard at Frederick.

Stuart had made a stand with artillery, and no serious effort was made all day to dislodge him. Our four guns that were sent forward neither did our suffered much damage. To the left, however, heavier and more frequent reports told of a battle in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

The march of Saturday was only seven miles, but through all that day troops were passing through the still crowded streets of Frederick, everywhere heartily welcomed by the populace to the last.
Another of our correspondents, writing from Frederick City yesterday, says that the fight of Saturday was principally with artillery.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical and Surgical.
TREAT & DODGE.
Physicians and Surgeons.
Janesville, Wis.
Office in Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ap24law1

REMOVAL.
DR. B. F. PENNINGTON HAS REMOVED HIS
DENTAL ROOMS
to the new block of Jenkins & Bower, four doors over the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ap24law1

REMOVAL.
DR. H. B. JOHNSON
Has removed to
Jackson & Smith's New Building,
over the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ap24law1

ECHLIN & FOOTE.
Merchant Tailors
READY-MADE CLOTHING
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
and
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank,
Janesville, Wis.
CUSTOM WORK
Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style. ap24law1

ALBERT COMSTOCK, D. L. HARTWICK
COMSTOCK & HARTWICK,
Attorneys

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Arrivals and Departures of Mails

Arrival	Departure
St. Paul, Minn., 10:30 A.M.	St. Paul, Minn., 10:30 A.M.
Chicago, Ill., 11:30 A.M.	Chicago, Ill., 11:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo., 12:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo., 12:30 P.M.
St. Paul, Minn., 1:30 P.M.	St. Paul, Minn., 1:30 P.M.
Chicago, Ill., 2:30 P.M.	Chicago, Ill., 2:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo., 3:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo., 3:30 P.M.
St. Paul, Minn., 4:30 P.M.	St. Paul, Minn., 4:30 P.M.
Chicago, Ill., 5:30 P.M.	Chicago, Ill., 5:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo., 6:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo., 6:30 P.M.
St. Paul, Minn., 7:30 P.M.	St. Paul, Minn., 7:30 P.M.
Chicago, Ill., 8:30 P.M.	Chicago, Ill., 8:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo., 9:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo., 9:30 P.M.

Fifth Assembly District Convention

The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District, comprising the city of Janesville, will meet in convention on Saturday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock P.M., at the Court House to elect two delegates to represent this district in the congressional district convention to be held at Watertown, September 24th, 1892. The several wards in this city will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said assembly district convention, to wit: First Ward, 2; Third Ward, 2; Second Ward, 2; Fourth Ward, 2.

Republican Congressional District Convention

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Watertown, on Wednesday, September 22nd, 1892, at 10 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the second congressional district. All legal voters of the district, without regard to party political differences, who in this hour of national trial and peril, will sustain the state and federal administrations in a crusade against the forces of evil, are invited to unite with the republicans in electing delegates to this convention. Each Assembly and Senatorial district will be entitled to two delegates in said convention.

How the Nomination is Regarded

ABROAD.—The following notice, by the Milwaukee Sentinel, of the nomination of Mr. Lawrence, shows that he is regarded not merely as a local candidate, but as a valuable representative of the interests of the state at large. His qualifications are so well known at home, and his popularity in the county so universal, that such a testimonial from abroad is not needed to give any information or incite to any action in his behalf among his friends, but it is useful as evidence that his former services and abilities are appreciated elsewhere. The Sentinel says: "Mr. Lawrence has been in the legislature before, and proved himself one of the most industrious, faithful, and practical men of the body in which he sat. He was chairman in the assembly of the committee which got up the original bank law of the state, and doubt whether there has been a day since when a committee of the legislature charged with a duty so responsible, delicate and arduous as was that. The law has been amended somewhat since its adoption, but it was for the times an admirable instrument, and to the practical wisdom, patience, and industry of Mr. Lawrence are its merits chiefly due. Mr. Lawrence, we suppose, will be elected, and his constituents will have an able working member."

SALE OF THE MADISON & BELT RAILROAD

At the sale of this road yesterday, under auspices of the circuit court, John B. Turner and Wm. H. Brown were the purchasers, as trustees of the part in interest. The sum bid was \$99,765. This sale is preliminary to a reorganization of the company.

BETTER NEWS FROM EDWARD O. WRIGHT

Mr. Josiah Wright, of this city, has received a letter from New York, dated the 15th, which states that his son Edward was in the Fairfax Seminary hospital, near Alexandria. He was taken prisoner, but escaped with 95 others. The ball had been extracted, and he had written to the friend who gives the information in apparently good spirits. The family and many friends of Ed. will rejoice to hear that his situation is so encouraging.

SECESS TROPHIES.—Mr. Gould, who enlisted in Capt. Parker's company, Col. Washburne's cavalry, returned a few days since, and has left with us an epaulette taken from a rebel major, and a negro whip taken from one of the "sunny" plantations of Arkansas. The epaulette is an unpretentious cloth manufacture, but the whip is a formidable instrument of punishment, the handle loaded with lead. They will be on exhibition in our "gallery" for a few days.

DEATHS IN CAPT. PARKER'S COMPANY

Mr. Gould, who has lately returned from the 2d cavalry, reports the following deaths in Capt. Parker's company: James B. Wright and Wm. Cline, Janesville; Jared Crone, Evansville; Shertinger, Milwaukee; ————, Chicago.

RETURNED.—J. C. McKeely, regimental quartermaster, and Frank Daneen, have returned to this city from the 2d cavalry, in consequence of severe sickness.

DESTINATION OF WISCONSIN REGIMENTS

The Madison Patriot of yesterday says: "The Governor has received information from Washington that Wisconsin is in Gen. Pope's department, and the 20th regiment according to general's request, will leave La Crosse for St. Paul on next Saturday, and no other regiment will leave the state except under orders from Gen. Pope."

Legislative

THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

In the SENATE, the resolution for a sine die adjournment on the 20th was postponed until tomorrow. Nothing of importance done.

In the ASSEMBLY, Mr. Danen presented a petition from citizens of the town of Turle, in relation to the enrollment of the militia, and to correct the evils of the present practice of granting certificates of disability, exempting persons from draft. The consideration of a resolution to adjourn sine die Monday, 22d inst., was postponed until Saturday.

The select committee on Indian outrages reported a bill giving the Governor a contingent fund of \$20,000 for the defense of border towns and villages.

The bill authorizing counties, &c., to levy a tax to pay volunteer bounties, was amended, forbidding county boards to raise money to repay voluntary donations, and to inquire into the expediency of not allowing boards of supervisors to levy a tax until the matter shall have been submitted to a vote of the people.

The special committee on drafting reported a bill to provide for the enrollment of persons liable to military duty, &c.

WISCONSIN CHIEF.—T. W. and Emma

Brown have resumed the publication of their spy temperance sheet. The paper is well worthy the patronage of all who advocate that cause, and we hope to see a large list of subscribers from here.

Third Ward Caucus

At a caucus held for the ward, Levi Alden was, on motion, appointed chairman, and Charles E. Church, secretary. On motion, S. J. M. Putnam and Chas. R. Gibbs were appointed delegates to attend the assembly district convention to appoint delegates to attend the congressional convention at Watertown, with right to appoint substitutes. LEVI ALDEN, Chm.

EXPLOSION AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL

The Chicago Tribune of to-day says: Passengers by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, yesterday, brought the news, without particulars, of a fearful calamity at Pittsburgh, in the explosion of one of the buildings at the Alleghany arsenal, and the killing of a large number of employees, principally females engaged in filling cartridges.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—Charles A.

Elbridge, of Fond du Lac, chairman of the democratic state central committee, was nominated for congress yesterday, in the fourth district, on the forty-fourth ballot. Hon. Fred W. Horn, of Ozaucsee, was his principal competitor.

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL.—This school

will reopen on Monday, Sept. 22d, in the old place, in Mr. Pease's block, on Main street. Scholars will be punctual, and prepayment of tuition strictly required. H. W. SPALDING.

RENTING OF SLIPS.

The annual renting of the slips in the Congregational church in this city, will take place at said church, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. se1893c

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mrs. Strunk, in the town of Janesville, September 15th, 1892, by Rev. M. E. Kline, Mr. WILLIAM FRANK, driver U. S. marshal of Chicago, Ill., and Miss FRANCES M. RIPLEY, of Nebraska, Wis.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, September 19, 1892.

We make up prices as follows: WHEAT—white winter 90¢, good to choice milling spring, 95¢; fair to good shipping grades, 85¢; reds and whites 80¢. RYE—white 75¢, yellow 70¢. CORN—white 60¢, yellow 55¢. BARLEY—choice samples in demand at 70¢; common quality 65¢ for 50 lbs. OATS—pure white dust 28¢ for 60 lbs.; yellow and mixed lots 25¢; ear do 16¢ for 70 lbs. HAY—good in demand at 95¢ per bushel. CATTLE FEED—In fair request at \$1.25 per 100 lbs. HOGS—choice white to \$1.25 per 100 lbs. PORK—choice white to \$1.25 per 100 lbs. BUTTER—wanted at 18¢ for fair to choice roll. EGGS—fresh at 50¢ per dozen. FLOUR—spring retail 2.10, per 100 lbs. HIDE—green, to 40¢; dry, 1.10. WOOL—wanted at 40¢ for fair to choice clips.

New Planing Mill!

PLANING & MATCHING DONE on Short Notice, at my shop on Main street, near the dam.

Sawing, Turning & Sawing.

BRACKETS & MOULDINGS

of all kinds and patterns.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

STAIR RAILING, NEWELL POSTS & BALUSTERS.

TURNING

of all kinds for cabinet makers.

NEW LEATHER STORE

ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILWAUKEE STREET.

I have just received a large and well assorted stock of

LEATHER,

FROM THE BEST

Eastern and European Tanneries!

Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

J. C. BAILEY.

BRAND & HORNICK,

CABINET MAKERS,

UPHOLSTERERS

AND

UNDERTAKERS.

HAYNES has the shop formerly occupied by E. H. Brand & Co., and is prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of furniture, including bedsteads, parlors, and chambers, and to upholster and repair all kinds of furniture. He is also prepared to undertake and bury all kinds of funerals, and to make and repair all kinds of coffins. He is also prepared to make and repair all kinds of furniture, including bedsteads, parlors, and chambers, and to upholster and repair all kinds of furniture. He is also prepared to undertake and bury all kinds of funerals, and to make and repair all kinds of coffins. He is also prepared to make and repair all kinds of furniture, including bedsteads, parlors, and chambers, and to upholster and repair all kinds of furniture. He is also prepared to undertake and bury all kinds of funerals, and to make and repair all kinds of coffins. 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NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the County of Wisconsin, in the State of Wisconsin, the undersigned, JAS. H. HOWE, Commissioner of the Office of Commissioners of School and University Lands, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of JAS. H. HOWE, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of September, 1892, at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Table with 10 columns: NAME, No. of Lots, Description, No. of Acres, Amount of Taxes, Amount of Interest, Amount of Principal, Total Amount Due, and Remarks. Includes entries for H. N. West, C. B. Bennett, J. J. O'Connell, etc.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. David Heller vs. Mary Ann Heller. The State of Wisconsin, in the County of Rock, ss. I, David Heller, Clerk of the Circuit Court for said county, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of said court.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. The State of Wisconsin, in the County of Rock, ss. I, David Heller, Clerk of the Circuit Court for said county, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of said court.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. The State of Wisconsin, in the County of Rock, ss. I, David Heller, Clerk of the Circuit Court for said county, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of said court.

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